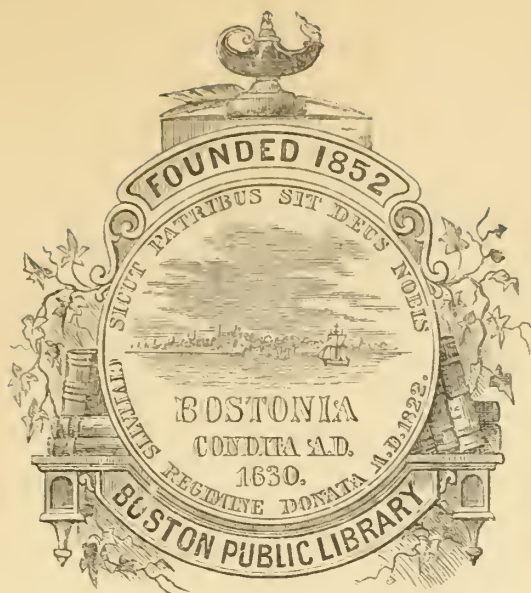


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PAMPHLETS.

Emigration

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CRADDOCK'S EDITION.]

[PRICE TWOPENCE.

EMIGRATION:

DIRECTIONS

WHERE TO GO,

AND

HOW TO GET THERE.

CONTAINING THE

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION,

AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS NECESSARY FOR EMIGRANTS
PROCEEDING TO

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

AUSTRALIA.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

NEW ZEALAND.

CANADA.

AMERICA.

&c. &c. &c.

SECOND EDITION.

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WILKINSON

OF THE

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

AND BUREAU OF LANDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

INTRODUCTION.

THE importance of emigration as a means of relieving the distress and poverty now unfortunately so general in the British empire, is so well understood and recognised, that it is unnecessary to say one word in its demonstration. But whilst this knowledge or belief is so general, it is to be regretted that the means of transit, the cost of conveyance, the parts of the globe which afford the best scope for the energies of the adventurous, and the other details so essential to be known, are subjects on which the most lamentable ignorance prevails. To remedy this—to afford the information needed, to tell the English people, and more especially the operative classes, in the words of our title, “where to go, and how to get there,” is the object of this pamphlet.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE geographical situation of this colony is peculiarly advantageous for all commercial purposes, forming as it does a sort of half-way-house between the remotest parts of the earth, and the centre of the navigable globe, vessels sailing to our eastern possessions, to China, Australia, New Zealand, and the South Seas, touch at the Cape and take in supplies of such articles as the colony produces—wines, hides, horns, and skins; grain, meal, wool, cattle, oil, fruit, ivory, feathers, wax, &c.

CLIMATE.—Correctly speaking, there are but three seasons here—spring, summer, and autumn. In what constitute winter months in Europe vegetation sustains no suspension. “There is no month,” says Major Parlby in a recent work, “in which some useful seed may not be sown—no season, *not even the hottest and driest*, in which, where irrigation is practised, the earth will not yield up its bountiful return to the labour of man.”

The climate is exceedingly healthy—the atmosphere beautifully clear, and the rains which fall in the hot season greatly soften the intensity of the heat from the sun’s rays.

The capabilities of the Cape Colony are thus stated by Major Parlbly, who has resided there many years :—

“The Colony is at present divided into eleven Districts, viz.:—1. The Cape District. 2. Stellenbosch. 3. Worcester. 4. Clan William. 5. Swellendam. 6. George. 7. Uitenhage. 8. Albany. 9. Somerset. 10. Graaf Reinet. 11. Beaufort.

“1. The Cape District produces horses, horned cattle, sheep, goats, mules; wheat, barley, rye, oats, oat-hay, and wine and brandy. Its area is about 3,500 square miles, of which about 40,000 acres are under cultivation, and 3,000 acres in vineyards and gardens.

2. Stellenbosch is a very populous and fertile district, producing wheat, barley, rye, oats, oat-hay, maize, fruits, potatoes, and other vegetables in abundance; wine, brandy, and horses, sheep and horned-cattle; and it has about 30,000 acres under cultivation for grain and vineyards.

“3. Worcester is a large district, containing about 6,000 square miles, and produces horses, cattle, sheep and goats, wheat, barley, and a small quantity of wine and brandy; about 200,000 acres have been brought into cultivation for grain and vineyards.

“4. Clan William, which is indeed a sub-district of Worcester, although nearly as large, contains about 5,900 square miles, and produces horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine; wheat, rye, barley, maize, and a small quantity of wine and brandy.

“5. Swellendam, in which the Caledon District is included, contains an area of about 9,000 square miles, and produces wheat, barley, rye, oats, maize, vegetables, and fruits; aloes, salt, butter, tallow, wool, tobacco, wine and brandy; horses, oxen, sheep and goats, pigs, &c.

“6. George District. In this part of the Colony forests of magnificent timber are found, which the Government are now very properly protecting from destruction; the scenery is beautiful, and it produces horses, horned-cattle, sheep and goats, grain and hops, and a small quantity of wine and brandy.

“7. Uitenhage District contains an area of about 9,000 square miles, and produces horses, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, grain, and a small quantity of wine and brandy, and has about 15,000 acres under cultivation.

“8. Albany District is the chief location of the British settlers who went out at the expense of Government in 1820. Graham’s Town, the capital, presents the appearance of an English town, and the thriving prosperity and extensive trade carried on before the late unfortunate Caffre war indicated a success almost unheard-of in so recent a settlement. This prosperity there is every hope will be speedily restored. The country is chiefly suited to grazing, and the fine-woolled sheep are making great progress under several intelligent and deserving flock-masters.

“9. Somerset District contains about 17,000 square miles. This is also a fine a grazing country.

“10. Graaf Reinet, with the sub-district Beaufort, is upwards of 50,000 square miles in extent, nearly twice the size of Ireland. It is a fine grazing country, and can support innumerable flocks and fine-woolled sheep.

“The soils of different parts of the Colony, even of different parts of the same estate, vary considerably.

“Naked sands, stiff clays, and rich and dark vegetable moulds are found in some parts alternating with each other, and only require due mixture and cultivation to produce luxuriant returns to the labour of man: and let not the emigrant who proceeds to a warmer climate despise a *sandy soil*; it is of that nature that he can work upon and produce from it all the year round, while the stiff clays are perfectly impracticable in the summer season. To despise a sandy soil is to condemn one of the greatest blessings which the Author of Nature has bestowed upon a hot climate, and it will be well for any one intending to emigrate to dispel at once from his mind any prejudice he may have imbibed on this subject.”

The result of our investigations on the subject of emigration, induces the opinion that the Cape is not so well suited to the mechanic, artisan,

or even the farm labourer, as other places. There is already a pretty abundant supply of labour in the Colony; but on the other hand there can scarcely be found a finer opening in any part of the globe for the safe and profitable investment of capital than is here presented. To farmers, or other persons possessed of a few hundreds, we confidently recommend the Cape.

AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA is the name given to a large island lying near the Southern Asiatic coast. It is the chief of a group called Australasia, But a small portion situated at different spots near the coast has fallen under influence of civilisation.

The climate of Australia, confining ourselves of course to the settled portion of the country, although varying considerably in different districts, is altogether highly agreeable and sulubrious. According to Mr. Cunningham, who was a surgeon in the colony of New South Wales, exposure produces no bad effect, from the dryness of the atmosphere; and it has been recommended to consumptive patients. The summer commences in December and extends to February, during which period the heat is considerable. Dr. Lang states that the thermometer seldom rises above 75 degrees in Sydney, except when the hot winds blow from the west. Another writer mentions having walked two miles to church with the thermometer at 146 degrees in the sun and 95 degrees in the shade, yet felt no inconvenience, the air being dry and pure. In the lower districts the air is tempered by a cool and delightful sea-breeze, which blows steadily and regularly throughout the day, and is succeeded at night by an equally steady and grateful breeze from the land. The average temperature at Sydney during winter is 55 degrees, and there is only one instance on record of snow having fallen in the town, which was on the 17th June, 1836. In the higher districts, of course, the cold is greater; the thermometer at Paramatta sometimes falling so low as 27 degrees, and in the district of Bathurst snow lies for a short time in winter.

A peculiarity in the climate of Australia is the prevalence of hot winds during the summer. These blow from the north-west, and resemble a strong current of air from a heated furnace, raising the thermometer to 100 degrees in the shade, and 125 degrees when exposed to their influence. They seldom occur more than four or five times during summer, and last only a few days. It has been supposed that these winds derive their extreme heat from passing over a great extent of arid and heated country, which deprives them of all moisture. Breton, in his Tour in New South Wales, says—"I rode fifty miles a-day in the hot wind, without feeling more inconvenience than in a hot day in England; and at night I have slept in the open air, my saddle for a pillow—the breeze balmy, the firmament studded with innumerable stars shining sweetly through the deep blue of the cloudless sky, and never yet experienced any ill effects from it; indeed, in a climate like that of New South Wales, I question if anything is to be feared from the night exposure."

The principal of these is the colony of New South Wales, which, as it was the first located, we will first proceed to describe.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Is situated on the eastern side of Australia, extending from Cape York on the north, to Bass's Straits on the south. There are now, we believe, about thirty counties, but as the same general features are common to them all, it is unnecessary to describe at length but few of them.

AYR is a county we cannot recommend. It is arid, barren, rocky, and where vegetation can at all thrive is thickly timbered. Port Macquairairie (named by the vain governor Macquairairie after himself) is in this county, and being a penal settlement is by no means an advantage in a moral point of view.

DURHAM COUNTY is better than that last mentioned, although far from being generally fertile. In the vicinity of the Paterson and Hunter rivers are some of the finest lands in the colony, and great facilities exist for the conveyance of produce to Sydney, the capital of New South Wales.

MAITLAND is a town of considerable importance, and between it and Sydney there exists a daily steam communication.

CUMBERLAND, in which is situated Sydney, the notorious Botany Bay, Paramatta, Liverpool, and many of the chief towns of the colony, is one of the least fertile, and unsuited to the agricultural emigrant. It derives its importance from its extensive coast, fine harbours, &c., which led to the choice of Sydney as the seat of Government. This town is situated about eleven miles from the head of Port Jackson, which is one of the finest natural harbours in the world. In 1800 its entire population, inclusive of convicts, was but 4000, while it is now over 30,000. Sydney is on the whole an exceedingly handsome town, its streets being regularly built, its public institutions, such as the Post-office, Markets, Literary Society, &c. &c., being also superior in the style of structure.

There are several journals published in Sydney, which are conducted in a style and manner at all events equal to the provincial press of England. The oldest of them are the Sydney Herald, the Sydney Monitor, Sydney Gazette, The Australian, and the Colonist. The best test of the state of a colony, in a moral and intellectual point of view, is, perhaps, the condition of its press, and the number of journals in Sydney, their superior character, and the extent of their sale, prove the colonists of New South Wales to be a body of people of a high order of intellect.

The rapid increase of settlers of all kinds—farmers of small capital, and labourers, and the consequent diminution of the unsold lands in the counties already settled, renders it impossible to give any fixed directions as to the precise spot in this colony to which we could advise the emigrant at once to proceed; he must defer his decision on this matter until his arrival in Sydney, where he will readily gain intelligence of the places most suitable to him. For the farmer, the farm-labourer, the house-builder, wheelwright, and such persons, the newer locations will generally be found best; but the Government officers here afford every information to newly arrived emigrants, and it is to them that application should be made on the subject, in preference to auctioneers and agents—*alias* land-sharks, with which the colony abounds, and who are ever on the alert to trap the unwary.

The regulations in reference to female emigrants are, we are happy to say, much better than they used to be—instead of unshipping load after

load of unprotected women, leaving them to find employment as best they might, exposed to the ten thousand dangers that beset them in Sydney, a committee has been formed of the ladies of the colony, who undertake to find employment for all unmarried females on their arrival, and who undertake to maintain them free of all cost meanwhile. As soon as a vessel appears in Sydney Cove, it is visited by some lady or ladies connected with this committee, who invite the single women on board to the establishment, or to use a word more congenial to English ears—the *home* provided for their reception. The merit of this provision is, we believe, due to Mrs. Chisholm, whose services on behalf of her sex in New South Wales, entitles her to their deepest gratitude.

In conclusion, let us observe that New South Wales offers a fine field for the enterprising small capitalist—for the farm-servant, male or female, for the mechanic, artisan, or artist—indeed for any one able and willing to work.

PORT PHILIP

Is a newer colony than New South Wales. It is too far, more generally fertile than it, and is free from the taint of a convict settlement.

This is a colony we can strongly recommend to the building trades, farming servants, and such like, but is not so suited to the more luxurious trades, or those dependant on a highly artificial state of society. Mr. Russell, in his work entitled “A tour of the Australian Colonies”—says of this colony—

“This is a portion of the Australian territory which has in less than two years gathered a community of about 3,500 souls, who have been attracted to the place by its good harbour and superiority of soil. Being more to the south than either Sydney, Adelaide, or Swan River, its geographical position gives it every advantage both in climate and productions. Private enterprise has already raised it to an important colony, through the shipments of its wool to the mother country, besides the flocks of superior sheep sent to South Australia, &c., and even mutton to Van Diemen’s Land, thereby returning to that fertile island their own sheep, after being fattened on the soil of Australia Felix.”

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Various and contradictory are the accounts given of this colony. By one party it is lauded to the highest, by the other depreciated as low. Our own opinion has been formed on the most mature deliberation, on a careful perusal of the best and most impartial authors who have written on the colony, and on the perusal of correspondence from the colonists, containing the result of their actual experience—the most satisfactory and certain of all sources. The impression left on our minds by this evidence is, that this settlement is as well suited to emigrants of all classes as Port Philip. The same arrangement exists for the reception and care of female emigrants as at Sydney, as may be seen by the notice here set forth.

To Newly Arrived Female Emigrants.

The Committee of ladies appointed to watch over the interest of the unmarried females newly arrived in the Colony, offer their protection and encouragement to every respectable young woman who, landing on the shores of South Australia, feels the want of a home.

The Governor has kindly promised to supply rations, and to provide rooms for present accommodation.

Ladies will visit the young women, and assist them to procure desirable situations.

Signed by order of the Committee,

Mrs. BAGOT.

Mrs. FARRELL.

Mrs. GILES.

Adelaide, September 25, 1847.

The rapid rise of this colony is very remarkable, and furnishes, perhaps, the best proof of all that the statements put forth in its disparagement are untrue, and have had their origin in the interested motives of those persons who have so industriously circulated them.

The colony is thus described in a recent speech of an ex-governor;—

“Farming establishments are in active formation on every side; and it is now a matter not merely of hope, but of sober expectation, that our magnificent agricultural valleys will soon be filled with produce sufficient for home consumption. Flocks and herds of cattle from New South Wales, following each other in countless succession, already cover a tract of two hundred miles in length; and their enterprising proprietors are even now seriously contemplating a noble attempt at geographical discovery, which bids fair to make this province the great entrepôt of South Australia. Our institutions are assuming a condition of stability. Our public departments have attained to a high degree of system and order. The aborigines have been kept under humane control; and considerable, though, I regret to say, as yet unsatisfactory efforts have been made towards their civilisation. Property and private rights enjoy as much protection as in any country in the world; and peace, union, and good understanding, reign throughout the community.

“Land has been surveyed, to an extent capable of containing three times the present amount of population; and the most promising arrangements are in active operation, for completing, in a short space of time, the survey of those rich and beautiful districts already discovered, which would enable us to increase it from ten to twenty fold.”

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

This colony includes two settlements—that known as the Swan River Settlement, so called from the river in its vicinity, and King George’s Sound. The soil in many, if not in most, parts is exceedingly barren, and although we are sure that employment could be here obtained, of the kind usually in requisition in new colonies, yet, as compared with the other places as easy of access, it is decidedly inferior in the advantages it holds out to the adventurous. We, therefore, give no details concerning it, as our space is wanted for the description of other places, we can surely recommend.

VAN DIEMEN’S LAND.

THE colony of which we now treat offers advantages as favourable, we think, as any of the Australian colonies, for labourers, artificers, and female emigrants, while in some respects it is more suitable to the English emigrant. The climate and soil are thus described in a lately published work:—

“On traversing the island, it is found to present a constant alternation of hill and dale with occasional flats or plains; but these are comparatively few in numbers though some of them are of great extent, consisting in several instances of not less than from 8,000 to 10,000 acres, and one in particular is said to be six miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. These plains are in general exceedingly fertile, and being often but thinly interspersed with trees, present a most delightful appearance. There are some of them, again, very poor, presenting a cold thin soil, of little value. Van Dieman’s Land thought it cannot be

called a well-watered country, is yet much superior in that respect to New South Wales. Besides several extensive lakes scattered throughout the interior, it possesses a considerable number of rivers; and in almost every district of the island water is to be found. The names of the two largest rivers are the Derwent and the Tamar.

“In another important particular, this island is peculiarly fortunate, that is, in the number and capacity of its harbours, no place of similar extent in the world probably equal to it in this respect. The principal harbours are—the Derwent on its southern side, Port Davey and Macquairie Harbour on the western, Port Sorrel and Port Dalrymple on the northern, and Oyster Bay and Great Swan Port on the eastern coast. Besides these, there are many other harbours, bays, and creeks, distributed all along its shores. The coast is in general high and rocky, particularly, on the south, east, and western sides of the island: on the north, however, it presents a line of low alternate sandy beaches, on which the surf rolls with great impetuosity during the prevalence of northerly winds.”

The soil of Van Diemen's Land is not so well adapted to cattle farming as is that of Australia, nor can it be said to be so well adapted to the more bold and determined settler, as are the newer colonies, but certain are we that all sorts of labour here will find a market.

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND consists principally of two large islands, separated by a passage called Cook's Straits, with several smaller islands scattered around their shores.

The climate is somewhat various, owing to the peculiar geographical situation of the colony; but it is admitted on all hands that it is in the highest degree salubrious, and especially suitable to English constitutions. The spring and autumn are beautifully temperate, and frost is scarcely known in winter.

Mr. Watkins, in his examination before the Committee of the House of Lords, on being asked if the vicissitudes appeared great as compared with European climates, said—

“Not anything like our climate. The frost was there at one time a very gentle frost indeed—the ice was not entirely over a small pool of water: they told me that they saw ice sometimes in the bay the thickness of a shilling, but I did not see any near that thickness. I have slept out frequently in the bush. The fern grows in great abundance. I found myself very comfortable and warm in my greatcoat and a bed of fern, rather than sleeping in the houses, which are very unfit for English people.”

New Zealand possesses many advantages to the farmer over Australia, not the least of which is, the regularity of the rains, which fall frequently, and gently refreshing the earth and aiding the progress of vegetation.

The produce of New Zealand, which consists of all the varieties of produce usual in this country, and in addition, of wines, oils and choice fruits find a market in Sydney, Hobart-Town, and great quantities are conveyed to the mother country. Fish also abound on the coast, in the bays and rivers, and a good trade is driven in the catching and curing of them.

The seeds which emigrants would do well to take out, says Mr. Ward—

“The chief articles of produce to be first thought of are such as—1st, call for little labour; 2nd, are not bulky for exportation; 3rd, suitable for consumption in the colony; 4th, affording a quick return. Fruit-trees have the first requisite. If an emigrant takes out a few bushels of almonds (which we now import from

Sicily) they will soon be bearing trees, and either the fruit or the oil is a good article of export. From a hundred weight of raisins of the sun (from the seeds of which a good vine has been known to be raised) he might sow several acres; it would be needful only to plant out the seedlings at the end of the year, and then let them stay till they had borne fruit enough to judge of; perhaps one in a hundred will be worth keeping and the rest being rooted up, their places might be supplied with cuttings from the good sorts, and in a few years there would be a flourishing vineyard. Or from any of the wine countries, the marc might be procured in a dry state (it is for fuel they keep it), which contains all the grape-stones. Of walnuts, the same may be said as of almonds. The kumera or sweet potato, which is well known in New Zealand, has been found in America to make beer exactly like malt; five bushels being equivalent to three. The olive, when once established, may be propagated quickly by cuttings, as also the fig. Plants to be transported by sea should be covered over with a glass hermetically sealed, and never uncovered till they arrive."

The demand for labour in New Zealand is very great, and we therefore strongly recommend this colony to the working classes.

CANADA.

THE facilities offered by the Government for emigration to Canada—the cheapness of the passage, induces many thousands of persons annually to settle here. We do not, however, recommend it, we prefer the United States for many reasons, the chief which are so forcibly set forth in a recent work, that we prefer to extract it.

"Canada," says this authority, "has very indifferent roads, is slow in improving, and labours under the drawback of a long and extremely cold winter. It seems best adapted for small capitalists who wish to pursue agricultural pursuits, or field labourers and artisans of a common kind. It has also the great advantage of being speedily and cheaply reached; yet, to a person with a few pounds to spare, such an advantage should go for nothing. In taking the step of emigration, it is of importance that it should be done well, and once for all.

"The United States offer a far more agreeable scene for agricultural labour, because, while the soil is equally fertile with that of Canada, the winters are shorter. Some of the prairie-lands of the western states possess attractions which cannot be surpassed. As it is easy to reach these districts from Canada, many spirited emigrants will push on thither if they find such a step advisable. The United States possess a prodigious superiority over Canada in one particular—the sale of lands. In Canada, the abominable plan of selling lands by auction to the highest bidder, at periodic intervals, still continues, and, by disheartening emigrants and wearing out their means, sends shoals onwards to the States, where the land pitched upon has its exact price, and a purchase can be at once effected. If emigrants to Canada, therefore, cannot buy half-cleared lots on the instant, which perhaps they will find no difficulty in doing, we recommend them to proceed immediately into Michigan, Illinois, or some other western state of the Union."

Another reason against the selection of Canada, at the present time, is the disorganised state of her political institutions, which has unsettled trade and caused almost universal confusion.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To attempt any description of America's vast and various climate, resources, and political institutions in the limits of this pamphlet, is impossible, suffice it therefore to say, that having had unusual opportunities of ascertaining the condition of emigrants who have been already settled

here, we are convinced that for the mechanic or artisan, no better field is open. Every man possessing the knowledge of a trade, and being able and willing to work here can find remunerative employment in one or other of the states. If he cannot procure it in New York, let him push off by the steam-boat or railway, both of which are very cheap, to the more distant spots. If he be acquainted with agricultural pursuits, or a bricklayer, mason, smith, or any similar trade, the far west is the place for him—such as Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, or Michigan. If he be not of these or similar trades, but such as a printer, jeweller, or the like, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington, are the sort of places for him.

The cost of the passage to America and Canada are so nearly alike, moreover, that the one has no advantage over the other in this respect, and the superiority in the respect mentioned induces us to strongly advise the United States to all persons who have not the means of reaching Australia.

THE PASSAGE.

HAVING in the first part of this work pointed out the places in our opinion best suited to the emigrant, we now proceed to answer the second question on our title-page, and shew the best and cheapest mode of transit from London and Liverpool.

To America the passage in a regular packet-ship costs in Liverpool from £3 10s. to £5—from London a trifle more. This does not include provisions. It is possible to make even a cheaper bargain at times, or if the emigrant be anxious to secure superior accommodation, the charge runs proportionally higher.

To Canada the cost is about the same as to the United States, and the same agents in almost all cases, furnish passages to both parts. We do not desire to recommend any particular vessels or speculations—let each person about to emigrate call on the leading agents, inspect their vessels, and form his own decision on the matter.

To Sydney the cost of the passage is as under:—

	London.	Liverpool.
Steerage, about	£18 to £20	£20
Intermediate ,,	30 to 40	30
Cabin ,,	45 to 60	60

This includes provisions for the entire journey. Children are charged half-price, if under 14 years of age.

To Port Philip the cost is as under.

	London.	Liverpool.
Steerage..	£18 to £20	£20
Intermediate	35 to 40	30
Cabin	45 to 60	60

Inclusive of provisions. Children half-price.

Van Diemen's Land as under.

	London.	Liverpool.
Steerage	£20	£20
Intermediate	35 to 40	30
Cabin	60 to 90	60

To Western and Southern Australia the charges are about the same as to Van Diemen's Land.

To New Zealand the cost in the steerage is,—

From London, £18 to £20. In the cabin, £36 to £60.

Inclusive of provisions. Children half-price.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.

With the view of promoting emigration to the distant colonies, the English Government grants free passages for a certain number of persons annually. They are, however, compelled to belong to certain trades specified. These facilities are about to be widely extended, but at present they are restricted. We append here for the reader's satisfaction the rules now in force on the subject, which we have printed from the Government papers.

FREE PASSAGES:—TO WHAT COLONIES GRANTED.

The Commissioners are enabled to grant free passages to those Colonies only which provide the necessary funds for the purpose. These funds, which in the Australian Colonies are derived from sales or rents of Crown lands, are intended not for the purpose of relief to persons in this country, but to supply the colonists with the particular description of labour of which they stand most in need. New South Wales and South Australia are at present the only Colonies which supply the means for emigration.

REGULATIONS ON THE SELECTION OF LABOURERS.

The following are the regulations and conditions under which emigrants are to be selected for a free passage to the Australian colonies and the Cape of Good Hope when there are funds available for the purpose:—

TRADE OR CALLING.—1. The emigrants must chiefly be agricultural labourers, shepherds, and female domestic and farm servants. A *few* country mechanics may also be accepted, such as blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, &c.

2. All the adults must be capable of labour, and must be really people of the above description working for wages, and going out with the intention of settling in the Colony.

3. Persons intending to buy land in the Colony, or to invest a small capital in trade there, are not eligible for a free passage, nor are their families, the free passage being designed for the benefit only of such labourers or mechanics of the above callings as have not the means of paying their own passage.

4. Reduced tradesmen and persons resident in a work-house, or in the habitual receipt of parochial relief are ligible for a free passage.

DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY, AND AGE.—5. The emigrants must consist principally of married couples, not above 40 years of age at their last birth-day; but for every child above 14 an excess of one year will be allowed in the age of the parents, if they are still hale and capable of labour. The candidates most acceptable are young married couples without children.

6. No family can be allowed a free passage to Australia which includes three children under 7 or four under 10 years of age; nor can any be taken for the Cape of Good Hope if it includes more than three children under 14. The separation of parents from children under 15 will in no case be allowed.

7. Single women, under 18, without their parents, are not admissible, unless they are emigrating under the immediate care of some near married relatives, or are under engagement as domestic servants to ladies going out as cabin passengers in the same ship. They cannot be accepted if above 35 years of age.

8. Single men must be between 18 and 35 years of age. No greater number can be taken than of single women in the same ship. If named by a person who has deposited money in this country for the purchase of land, they can only be acceptable if eligible in other respects, in case the same party has named an equal number of single women who conform to Regulation 7.

9. All emigrants, adults as well as children, must have been vaccinated, or have had the small-pox.

10. The Commissioners are occasionally able to allow relatives of emigrants accepted for free passages, although those relatives of emigrants may be themselves ineligible under the regulations to be conveyed at the public expense, an option of proceeding in the same vessel on paying the expense of their passages; but this must entirely depend on the space available in the ship and on the Commissioners' discretion.

CHARACTER.—11. Good character is indispensable, and decisive certificates will be required both to this point and also to competence in the professed trade or calling of the proposed emigrant.

FORM OF APPLICATION.—12. All applications must be made in a form to be obtained at the office of the Commissioners, which must be duly filled up and attested, as explained in the form itself, and then forwarded to this office, with baptismal and marriage certificates. The nomination of labourers for a free passage by land purchasers will be subject to the approval of the Commissioners, whose answer must be received before the emigrants are led to make any preparation.

13. Should it be found that the signatures attached to the certificates, referred to in clause 12, are not genuine, or that any other deception is attempted, the application will be rejected; or should any emigrant, on personal examination at the port of embarkation, be discovered to have made any mis-statement whatever with regard to age, calling, health, &c., such person will not be allowed to proceed in the ship.

SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS.—14. The Commissioners do not pledge themselves to accept applicants although they may come within the regulations, if they are not also deemed desirable for the Colony. If approved of, the emigrants will be so informed, and will receive a passage as soon as the arrangements of the Commissioners will admit.

15. Until called on to pay the deposit mentioned in Article 17, applicants must on no account withdraw from employment, or make any preparation for departure. Those who fail to attend to this warning will do so at their own risk, and will have no claim whatever on the Commissioners. Due notice will be given of the ship, and of the time and place of joining her.

16. The expense of reaching the port of embarkation must be paid by the emigrants. If, after arrival, they are found not to be in a fit state of health to embark, or to have any mental or bodily defect likely to impair their usefulness as labourers, they will be refused admission on board the ship, or if embarked will be landed and sent home without having any claim on the Commissioners.

17. Before the embarkation order, entitling them to a passage, is issued, £1 must be paid for every person above 14, and 10s. for every child above 1 and under 14, which will be retained to meet the expense of bedding and mess utensils supplied by the Commissioners, and as some security that the people will come forward to embark.

18. If any emigrants fail to attend at the appointed time and place for embarkation, they will never again be allowed a free passage, and will forfeit any money that may have been paid, unless they give to the Commissioners timely notice and a satisfactory reason of their inability to proceed.

19. Provisions, medical attendance, and cooking utensils, will be provided by the Commissioners; also new mattresses, bolsters, blankets, and counterpanes, canvass bags to contain linen, &c., knives and forks, spoons, metal plates and drinking mugs, which articles may be kept by the emigrants after arrival in the Colony, provided they behave well on the voyage.

20. The emigrants must bring their own clothing, which will be inspected at the port by an officer of the Commissioners; and all parties are particularly desired to observe that they will not be allowed to embark unless they provide themselves with a sufficient supply for their health during the voyage. The lowest quantity that can be admitted for each person is as follows:—

FOR MALES.—Six shirts, six pairs stockings, two pairs shoes, two complete suits of exterior clothing.

FOR FEMALES.—Six shifts, two flannel petticoats, six pairs stockings two pair shoes, two gowns.

They must also bring their own sheets and towels, and a supply of soap. As a general rule, it may be stated the more abundant the stock of clothing, the better for health and comfort during the passage. The usual length of the voyage to the Australian colonies is about four months, and at whatever season of the year it may be, the emigrants have to pass through very hot and cold weather, and should therefore be prepared for both. The length of the voyage to the Cape is usually about seventy days.

21. It is desirable that emigrants should take out with them the necessary tools of their trades; bulky agricultural implements, however, cannot be admitted, on account of their inconvenient size and weight; neither can furniture be received on board; mattresses especially, and feather beds are strictly prohibited.

22. The whole quantity of baggage for each adult emigrant must not measure more than twenty cubic or solid feet, nor exceed half a ton weight. It must be divided into two or three boxes, the contents of which must be closely packed, so as to save space. Large packages and extra baggage will not be taken unless paid for, and then only in case there be room in the ship.

23. Only the luggage really belonging to each family of passengers can be taken. If any one should attempt to impose on the Commissioners by letting the baggage of other persons, not members of his family, go under his name, he will forfeit his passage, and not be suffered to proceed.

24. On arrival in the Colony the emigrants will be at perfect liberty to engage themselves to any one willing to employ them, and to make their own bargain for wages. No repayment in service or otherwise is required from them for the passage out. The only return expected is a strict observance, on board, of the regulations framed with a view to their health and comfort during the voyage, and general good conduct and industrious habits in the Colony.

25. Letters and applications should be addressed, post paid, to Stephen Walcott, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Emigration, No. 2, Park-street, Westminster.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.

1.—LENGTH OF VOYAGE.—The usual length of the voyage to the Australian colonies is about four months, and to New Zealand a little longer; and as, at whatever season of the year it may be made, passengers have to encounter very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both.

2. OUTFIT.—The following is a list of the principal articles required; but it cannot be too strongly impressed, as a general rule, that the more abundant the stock of clothing each person can afford to take, the better for health and comfort during the passage.

SINGLE MEN'S OUTFIT TO AUSTRALIA.—2 beaverteen jackets, one to be warmed lined; 2 beaverteen trowsers, one to be warmed lined; 1 waistcoat with sleeves, one to be warmed lined; 1 waistcoat without sleeves, 2 duck frocks, 2 duck trowsers, 1 Scotch cap, or thresher's hat, 1 Brazil straw hat, 6 striped cotton shirts, 1 pair boots, 1 pair shoes, 4 handkerchiefs, 4 worsted hose, 1 pair braces, 3 towels, razor, shaving-box, and glass.

SINGLE WOMEN'S OUTFIT TO AUSTRALIA.—1 warm cloak, with a cape, 2 bonnets, 1 shawl, 1 stuff dress, 2 print dresses, 6 shifts, 2 flannel petticoats, 1 stuff petticoat, 2 twill cotton petticoats, 1 pair stays, 4 pocket handkerchiefs, 2 net neckerchiefs, 3 caps, 4 night caps, 4 sleeping jackets, 2 black worsted hose, 4 cotton hose, 2 pairs shoes, 6 towels.

Each person would also require—1 knife and fork, 1 deep tin plate, one pint tin drinking mug, 1 table-spoon, 1 tea-spoon, 2 lbs of marine soap, 1 comb and hair brush, 1 pair sheets, 2 pots blacking, 2 shoe brushes, 1 pair blankets 1 counterpane, 1 strong chest, with lock, (a married couple require only one set of the four last mentioned articles.

Cost of the above Outfit for a Single Man, about			£4 10 0
Ditto	ditto	Single Woman ,,	5 0 0
Ditto	ditto	Married Couple	9 0 0

The cost of an outfit for children varies with their size. Generally speaking, three children under 7, or two between that age and fourteen, may be clothed for about £5.; but a well grown girl or boy of 13 years of age will cost nearly as much as an adult.

REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED ON BOARD EMIGRANT SHIPS
PROCEEDING TO AUSTRALIA UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE
OF THE COMMISSION.

[To be hung up in at least one conspicuous place between decks.]

1. The emigrants are to out of bed at seven; the children to be washed and dressed, and the decks swept, including the space under the bottom boards of the berths, which are to be lifted for the purpose every morning.
2. The beds are to be rolled up, and, weather permitting, carried on deck.
3. Breakfast at eight.
4. The decks to be cleaned at nine, by dry holy-stoning or scraping; each mess being answerable that their sleeping-berths are well brushed out, and the space in front kept clean.
5. A party of six or more is to be formed from all the males above 15, taken in rotation, to clean such parts of the deck as do not belong to any particular mess, and also the ladders, the hospitals, and the water-closets, and to be sweepers for the day. The decks to be swept after every meal.
6. The single women are to keep their part of the deck and their berths clean, and if they need assistance their male relatives must give it them.
7. One or more women, as may be necessary, will be taken in rotation to attend any sick in the female hospital.
8. Immediately after breakfast, all the children, weather permitting, are to be sent off deck to be inspected by the surgeon, or the teacher, and seen to be clean, and then sent to school.
9. The bottom board of the berths should be removed and dry-scrubbed, and taken on deck, weather permitting, once or twice a-week, as the surgeon-superintendent may direct. The bedding should also be well shaken and aired on deck, at least twice a-week, if the weather permit.
10. Every mess to have a head man to be responsible for the order and regularity of it, and whose duty it will be to report to the surgeon any misconduct or neglect requiring correction.
11. For the general enforcement of the present regulations, and of cleanliness and good order, constables are to be appointed from amongst the emigrants, in such a manner as the surgeon-superintendent may think proper.
12. The constables will attend daily at the serving out of the provisions, to see that each mess receives its proper allowance, and that justice is done; and a scale of the victualling will be affixed in some conspicuous part of the ship, for the information of all concerned, or delivered to each passenger with his embarkation order.
13. The coppers are to be cleaned daily, and the constables will inspect them every morning, and report to the surgeon-superintendent whether or not they are clean.
14. No gambling is allowed.
15. No smoking is allowed between decks.
16. Spirits and gunpowder are not allowed to be brought on board. If discovered, they will be taken from the party.
17. Dinner at one.
18. Tea at six.
19. All to be in bed by ten o'clock.
20. A lamp is to be kept burning all night at each of the three hatchways, and it is not to be removed; and a lamp in each hospital, when occupied. No other lights are to be allowed after eight, P.M.
21. The married men in rotation will keep a watch in their part of the 'tween decks during the night. There should be two or three in each watch, and the night should be divided into three watches; the first from eight, P.M., to midnight, the second from midnight till four o'clock, and the morning watch from four till seven, A.M. The business of the watch will be, to prevent irregularities—to assist any persons taken ill—to attend to the hatchways, deck-ventilators, and scuttles,

seeing that they are open or shut, according to the weather and the surgeon's directions—and to make any complaint that may be necessary to the surgeon-superintendent.

22. Washing-days, every Monday and Friday, or such other days as the surgeon-superintendent may appoint, having regard to weather and other circumstances; but no washing or drying of wet clothes is, on any pretence whatever, to be suffered between decks.

23. On every Sunday, at half-past ten, the emigrants are to be mustered in the order of their berths, the surgeon-superintendent passing along and inspecting them, to see that they are personally clean, and have on clean linen, and clean and decent apparel. Afterwards Divine Service to be performed, and the Lord's Day to be as religiously observed as circumstances will admit.

24. On Thursday also a muster in clean linen and apparel.

25. The heavy luggage is to be put into the hold. The emigrants will have access to their boxes at intervals of three or four weeks, as the surgeon-superintendent may direct.

26. One man may be taken, in rotation, if necessary, to act as the cook's assistant.

27. The surgeon-superintendent is to appoint one man, if he think proper, to be his assistant in the hospital, or generally in attendance on the sick.

28. The surgeon-superintendent will select one person to act as teacher to the children, and will appoint fit hours for school.

29. The teacher and the constables are to be exempt from the duty of cleaning decks amongst the messes, or from taking their turn in the party of general cleaners and sweepers. The man acting as cook's assistant for the day, if their be one, and the hospital man, will also be exempt from these duties.

30. All questions that may arise on the preceding regulations are to be decided conclusively by the authority of the surgeon-superintendent, who is entirely responsible for the care and good management of the emigrants, and whose authority is to be respected in all cases accordingly.

31. The surgeon-superintendent is enjoined to refuse the extra comforts when in course of issue, and to deny any other indulgence he may think proper, to any persons who wilfully neglect or obstruct the established rules; and in case of gross misconduct or insubordination, he will report it to the Governor on arrival, with the name of the offender.

32. Finally, there are two remarks which it is desirable the emigrants should bear in mind:—

First.—That it must very much depend on the attention they pay to the rules provided for cleanliness and airiness, whether they reach their destination in high health and spirits, as many do, or, on the contrary, suffering under some of the infectious disorders which proceed from dirt and negligence at sea.

Secondly.—That on landing in the colony, their conduct during the voyage is sure to become known, and that while persons who arrive in a happy and orderly ship may expect the best offers of employment, those who bear the character of having been quarrelsome and refractory will naturally be avoided.

Hence it is not only essential to the comfort, and even to the safety of the emigrants on the passage itself, to observe the regulations established for the common benefit; but parties who perversely thwart them will be liable to feel the consequences seriously in their prospects afterwards.

By order of the Commissioners.

S. WALCOTT, *Secretary*.

*Colonial Land and Emigration Office, 9, Park-street,
Westminster, April, 1848.*

FEB 27 1930

